

begging and pleading and trying to shame him.

"Back jumped up from the couch as quickly as a cat as I came in the door and went toward the dining room. When I got my revolver and came downstairs, Beck was not to be seen. I passed into the breakfast room, and, looking through into the dining room, I saw the portiere bulged together. I walked in and Beck stepped out boldly. He looked me in the eye, I was just four feet from him.

"I said, 'Now you get out of my house, you cur.'

"I thought he might be armed. I did not know," he continued. "I jumped in and brought my gun down on his head with great force. The impact discharged the weapon. That is the truth.

"Could any red-blooded American do anything else when his confidence is violated, his home invaded and his faithful wife insulted and violently attacked?" he demanded. "No help me God, I never intended to kill Beck. I loved him like a brother.

"From the appearance of the wound the bullet did not lodge in the skull or brain but passed out and struck somewhere in the woodwork of the house," said Coroner McWilliams.

LIQUOR ROBBERIES KEEP POLICE BUSY

Caretaker of Connecticut Estate Badly Beaten by Thugs.

BRIDGEPORT, April 5.—Robbers severely beat William Given, caretaker at the summer home of Charles M. Talbot, a New York manufacturer, at Roswell, Southport, last Wednesday night. It was learned to-day. Police are also investigating half a dozen other robberies in summer homes in Southport and Greenfield Hill, in which stored there were thousands of dollars were taken.

The robbers had beaten Given and were trying to trap him up with a rope when his shouts were heard by Capt. Albert S. Pike, who scared them away.

BOWIE ENTRIES.

RACE TRACK, BOWIE, Md., April 5.
The following are the entries for tomorrow's races:

FIRST RACE—Purse \$1,200; maidens; two-year-olds; four furlongs.

Index	Weight
1 Woodland	112
2 Faith	112
3 Woodbine	112
4 Woodbine	112
5 Woodbine	112
6 Woodbine	112
7 Woodbine	112
8 Woodbine	112
9 Woodbine	112
10 Woodbine	112

SECOND RACE—Purse \$1,200; maidens; three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

Index	Weight
1 Woodland	112
2 Faith	112
3 Woodbine	112
4 Woodbine	112
5 Woodbine	112
6 Woodbine	112
7 Woodbine	112
8 Woodbine	112
9 Woodbine	112
10 Woodbine	112

THIRD RACE—Purse \$1,200; maidens; three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

Index	Weight
1 Woodland	112
2 Faith	112
3 Woodbine	112
4 Woodbine	112
5 Woodbine	112
6 Woodbine	112
7 Woodbine	112
8 Woodbine	112
9 Woodbine	112
10 Woodbine	112

FOURTH RACE—Purse \$1,200; maidens; three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

Index	Weight
1 Woodland	112
2 Faith	112
3 Woodbine	112
4 Woodbine	112
5 Woodbine	112
6 Woodbine	112
7 Woodbine	112
8 Woodbine	112
9 Woodbine	112
10 Woodbine	112

FIFTH RACE—Purse \$1,200; maidens; three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

Index	Weight
1 Woodland	112
2 Faith	112
3 Woodbine	112
4 Woodbine	112
5 Woodbine	112
6 Woodbine	112
7 Woodbine	112
8 Woodbine	112
9 Woodbine	112
10 Woodbine	112

SIXTH RACE—Purse \$1,200; maidens; three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

Index	Weight
1 Woodland	112
2 Faith	112
3 Woodbine	112
4 Woodbine	112
5 Woodbine	112
6 Woodbine	112
7 Woodbine	112
8 Woodbine	112
9 Woodbine	112
10 Woodbine	112

SEVENTH RACE—Purse \$1,200; maidens; three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

Index	Weight
1 Woodland	112
2 Faith	112
3 Woodbine	112
4 Woodbine	112
5 Woodbine	112
6 Woodbine	112
7 Woodbine	112
8 Woodbine	112
9 Woodbine	112
10 Woodbine	112

EIGHTH RACE—Purse \$1,200; maidens; three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

Index	Weight
1 Woodland	112
2 Faith	112
3 Woodbine	112
4 Woodbine	112
5 Woodbine	112
6 Woodbine	112
7 Woodbine	112
8 Woodbine	112
9 Woodbine	112
10 Woodbine	112

NINTH RACE—Purse \$1,200; maidens; three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

Index	Weight
1 Woodland	112
2 Faith	112
3 Woodbine	112
4 Woodbine	112
5 Woodbine	112
6 Woodbine	112
7 Woodbine	112
8 Woodbine	112
9 Woodbine	112
10 Woodbine	112

TENTH RACE—Purse \$1,200; maidens; three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

Index	Weight
1 Woodland	112
2 Faith	112
3 Woodbine	112
4 Woodbine	112
5 Woodbine	112
6 Woodbine	112
7 Woodbine	112
8 Woodbine	112
9 Woodbine	112
10 Woodbine	112

BOWIE SELECTIONS.

BOWIE RACE TRACK, April 5.—The Evening World selections for tomorrow's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE—Better Luck, Whitney entry, Choise entry.

SECOND RACE—Archive, Pattern, Swager.

THIRD RACE—The Nephew, Betwixt, Jack Root.

FOURTH RACE—Turnabout, Camouflages, Penelope.

FIFTH RACE—Tom McTaggart, All Fair, War Note.

SIXTH RACE—Hueron, Weary, Attorney Muir.

SEVENTH RACE—Walk Up, Car, Clean Gone.

BOWIE SCRATCHES.

(Special to The Evening World.)

RACE TRACK, BOWIE, Md., April 5.—Following are the early withdrawals from today's races:

FIRST RACE—Annette Teller, Bro-laski, Lady Zeus, Uncle's Lassie.

THIRD RACE—Monastery, Hidden Jewel, Applejack, Arapahoe, Ticklish, Trantula.

SIXTH RACE—Weary.

PROGRESSIVE ENERGY.

(From the Baltimore American.)

Ho—My dear, I have just paid off the mortgage on our home.

She—I'm so glad. Now you can put on another and buy an automobile.

Headache from Bright Light.

Ladies: BROWN QUINTON'S Tablets soon relieve headaches caused from Bright Light. As it was the local garret day, some traders refused to close shops, whereupon over 100 armed men invaded the town and wrecked some of the shops.

Armed Republicans insurgents today arrested three Free State club members, who were campaigning for Formoy, County Cork, in favor of the Peace Treaty with Great Britain. Several shots were fired during the feeding of too much corn.

CAPITAL PURSUES HANDS-OFF POLICY IN COAL STRIKE

President Doesn't Regard the Walkout as Emergency, His Advisers Declare.

CONGRESS STIRRED UP.

Legislators From Coal States Being Urged to Act Before Famine Results.

By David Lawrence.
(Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, April 5 (Copyright 1922).—The Government's attitude toward the coal strike is unique. Conversations with Cabinet officers reflect an equanimity over the situation which is in contrast to the mood of the Government on occasions of previous industrial trouble.

Asked whether the Government will take a hand if a coal famine results, Cabinet members say they expect no famine. Would the Government take a hand if the coal supply is exhausted and prices are raised? To this, too, comes the calm answer that, of course, the Administration would not look with favor upon such a course if pursued by the operators, and that it would be most unfortunate if the consumer suffered—but no prediction is made that even on that occasion the Government would be justified in intervening.

Altogether, one gets the impression in Government quarters that the coal strike is regarded from a purely economic viewpoint as not an unmitigated blessing. One Cabinet official declines even to call the present suspension of work a "strike." He refers to it as "an extended stoppage."

He says both sides will understand each other better when the disagreement is settled.

There's no harm in what's being done, no suffering anticipated, no serious outcome to be feared—this is the attitude of officials toward the coal situation and is in pointed out that both sides have resources sufficient to deal with a long period of idleness at the mines.

The truth is that there is a surplus of coal. The operators want to get rid of it. The strike gives them a chance. When the surplus is gone, the miners feel the operators will be more reasonable about wages and working conditions. Maybe the operators will be—they will have to be mindful of the public's demand for coal and they will not be able to suspend production indefinitely. But they raise prices and is pointed out that both sides have resources sufficient to deal with a long period of idleness at the mines.

The effect of the Administration policy has been to stir up things in Congress where naturally the pressure from the miners is greatest. Senators and members of the House from States where miners are out of work are being urged to do something before exhaustion sets in and suffering begins. Everything points to a hands-off policy at the White House and Government departments, something that is gratifying to the operators, who believe they can win if the Government keeps out; but one cannot be so certain that Congress will ignore the issue, especially as the votes of labor are as numerous as ever this campaign year.

IRISH TRY TO SEIZE BIG SHIPMENT OF 18-POUND SHELLS

(Continued From First Page.)

heavily guarded since the attack on the Freeman's Journal.

Groups of young men from the country are pouring into Dublin, many enlisting in the regular I. R. A. This is probably due to the fact that the irregulars have stopped all Free State recruiting in many of the rural districts, so supporters of the Provisional Government are forced to come to the capital to join up.

Despite the increasing political strain, Justice Gordon, opening the assizes, told the Grand Jury that crime and disorder in the metropolitan area showed a marked reduction.

Bishop Doherty of Clonfert, speaking at Longhairs, denounced the activities of the new army as immoral. The irregulars, he said, could make no claim to represent the Nation, but were trying to set themselves up as a military junta, masters instead of servants of the people. If civil war came, he added, these men would not be soldiers, but murderers and robbers.

All business in the town of Swinford, County Mayo, was closed by reports that the local garret day, some traders refused to close shops, whereupon over 100 armed men invaded the town and wrecked some of the shops.

Armed Republicans insurgents today arrested three Free State club members, who were campaigning for Formoy, County Cork, in favor of the Peace Treaty with Great Britain. Several shots were fired during the feeding of too much corn.

MINE CHIEFS HERE TO SPEED WORK ON WAGE AGREEMENT

Strike Headquarters Moves to New York, With Lewis Joining Council.

National headquarters of the coal strike will be transferred to this city to-day with the arrival of John L. Lewis, International President of the United Mine Workers, who is expected to use every effort to speed up the anthracite wage negotiations.

International and district members of the Anthracite General Scale Committee, forty strong, already have begun to arrive in response to a call issued by Thomas Kennedy, President of the committee. They, with Mr. Lewis, will discuss emergencies which have arisen since the strike was called last Saturday.

One of the chief problems confronting the committee, it was said, was whether it would accept the alleged offers of several small independent companies to comply with the miners' nineteen demands if the men would return to work.

Mr. Lewis also is expected to aid the committee in devising plans for enforcing the strike in semi-unionized districts where, according to unverified reports, production has continued since the suspension order became effective. Detailed reports of the status of the suspension in the anthracite fields probably will begin to arrive to-day.

Philip Murray, Vice President of the Mine Workers' International, predicted that Mr. Lewis, coming fresh from his experiences before the House Labor Committee's investigation, would inject new vigor into the wage negotiations. He probably will assume command of the miners' offensive.

Mr. Murray said, in the battle of statistics which they have waged with the operators for nearly three weeks.

In accordance with an agreement reached last night, operators were expected to-day to order superintendents of certain anthracite mines to come to New York for instruction in the enforcement of union law for maintenance of property while the strike is on.

OPERATORS DISCUSS COAL CONFERENCE

Pittsburgh Vein Association to Decide on Participation at Meeting.

CLEVELAND, April 5.—A meeting of the Pittsburgh Vein Operators' Association of the central competitive coal field has been called for this afternoon or to-morrow morning to consider the request of Chairman Nolan of the House Labor Committee that the operators and miners confer in Washington April 10. The conference is described as the first step in an effort to settle the Nation-wide coal strike.

Michael Gallagher, President of the association, announced the call for the meeting to-day.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—The scale committees of the three Illinois coal fields, associations which will meet in Chicago to-morrow at 10 A. M. to decide if they will meet union representatives in Washington April 10. The conference is described as the first step in an effort to settle the Nation-wide coal strike.

TOLEDO, O., April 5.—The Ohio Coal Operators' Association, which will meet in Toledo to-morrow at 10 A. M. to decide if they will meet union representatives in Washington April 10. The conference is described as the first step in an effort to settle the Nation-wide coal strike.

HIGHER WAGE OFFERS FAIL TO LURE MINERS

Only Effect, Says Union Leader, Is to Strengthen Hopes for General Increase.

(Special to The Evening World.)

POTTSVILLE, Pa., April 5.—Offers of increased wages by certain independent anthracite operators to miners, said to amount to \$2 a day, will not be accepted, it is positively declared to-day. At the same time the miners regard the offer as an evidence of weakening on the part of the operators. They say why should an offer should be made at this early stage of the strike is explained by C. F. Foley of the American Federation of Labor.

"The miners can easily get big wages at any time to operate separate collieries, when a strike is under way," he said, "for they could be furnishing coal to break their own strike. In other words, they would be accepting money to cut their own throats."

"If the strike continues a few weeks coal will be sold at a premium, and for every dollar received by the miners the consumers will pay three."

Foley admitted an offer of 30 per cent. increase in wages had been made by certain operators.

"This may be regarded as a smart attempt to break up the solidarity of the miners," he said. "But it has only resulted in stimulating the demand of the miners for a permanent wage increase, for which they entertained rather slight hopes at first, but which they are now determined to obtain."

men invaded the town and wrecked some of the shops.

Armed Republicans insurgents today arrested three Free State club members, who were campaigning for Formoy, County Cork, in favor of the Peace Treaty with Great Britain. Several shots were fired during the feeding of too much corn.

"Follies" Girl, Who Is Alleged To Be the Victim of a Bigamist



PEGGY DAVIS.

WEDS PEGGY DAVIS 17 DAYS AFTER HE MARRIED ANOTHER

(Continued From First Page.)

pled to the law for justice for them both.

According to Mrs. Laird, Grafton met her daughter five years ago in St. Augustine, Fla., when she was only a child of twelve and employed as a juvenile in a motion picture concern. At that time Grafton professed to be deeply in love with the child and cherished her image always until he gained the consent of herself and her mother to their union.

And less than three weeks before he married her, the records show, he had made Miss Ellen Curley McIntyre his bride in Youngstown, Miss. McIntyre had been employed as a bookkeeper in the Marietta Chair Company's offices in Pittsburgh, in which George Grafton, the father of Joseph, is heavily interested.

Grafton told Mrs. Laird and her daughter that he hadn't much money but expected to get some shortly. He and Peggy took an unpretentious apartment in West 95th Street and Peggy was happier than ever she had been in her life.

Meanwhile Grafton had been writing to his bride in Youngstown and several weeks ago brought her to New York and secured a room for her in the Hotel Langwell. While there she was told by her husband's friends that they were of the impression that he was married to Peggy Davis. Grafton, she says, assured her that he had only a friendly interest in Peggy and told her the location of the sanitarium where the girl was recuperating.

Mrs. Grafton No. 1 made an unexpected call at the sanitarium and was denied permission to see the sick girl. Some one telephoned to Mrs. Laird and then the girl who claimed Grafton as her husband was connected with her on the wire and an appointment was made for a meeting with Mrs. Laird's attorney, Joseph Hekel, of No. 1475 Broadway. The appeal to District Attorney Barton followed the meeting.

Mrs. Laird said that Grafton always professed to be hard up and made a trip to Philadelphia to secure funds. Failing there he went to Wilkes-Barre, where she wired to him that Peggy was dying and was constantly calling for him in response to that message, she said, Grafton came to New York, but instead of seeing her went to the rooms where he and Peggy had lived and took away his clothing and personal effects.

The mother of Peggy said that in Grafton's last letter from Wilkes-Barre, he wrote that he was then "looking into theinky waters of the Susquehanna."

VITAMINE LACK KILLS PIGS; LOSS IS \$50,000,000

Too Much Corn Fed, Is Reason Assigned by Kansas Agriculturists.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 5.—Pigs valued at more than \$50,000,000 died this spring from diseases resulting from insufficient vitamins in their food, according to a report by J. S. Hughes and H. B. Winchester of the Kansas Agricultural College, presented to-day to the American Chemical Society in session here.

The reason for the loss, they say, was that the pigs were fed too much corn. The pigs were fed a diet of corn and molasses, which is rich in carbohydrates but lacks vitamins. The result was a disease known as "swine fever," which is caused by a lack of vitamins in the food.

The loss to the pig industry is estimated at \$50,000,000. The reason for the loss is that the pigs were fed too much corn. The pigs were fed a diet of corn and molasses, which is rich in carbohydrates but lacks vitamins. The result was a disease known as "swine fever," which is caused by a lack of vitamins in the food.

SHATTUCK ROBBERY PLOTTED IN CHICAGO, POLICE NOW LEARN

(Continued From First Page.)

made the trip from Chicago delayed their scheduled programme. Boullat and two of his men came on ahead by train to perfect their plans on the ground. Diest and Maurice Decard, following in the automobile, were arrested in Bridgeport and were in jail six months following a charge of having revolvers in their possession.

A week or two after their release the postponed robbery was undertaken.

Mr. Shattuck was with the District Attorney yesterday and again to-day. He was endeavoring to arrange with Mr. Barton to spare Mrs. Shattuck from his shaken, nervous condition the strain of appearing before the Grand Jury and rehearsing the story of the attack of the robbers on her and her confinement with the rest of the household in the air-tight, sound-proof wine vault in which they would all have been suffocated had not Mr. Shattuck's ingenious use of a pen-knife and a dime enabled him to throw back the bolt of the lock.

Inasmuch as Mrs. Shattuck, who speaks French fluently and positively identified Boullat by his conversation when he forced her to give him the jewelry she was wearing, is an excellent witness, Mr. Barton said he could not excuse her from testifying. Out of consideration for her condition, however, he consented to defer the Grand Jury hearing from to-morrow until next week.

The indignation of Mr. Shattuck against the robbers and the police system which let them run loose to carry out their designs does not cool his subscription for any movement with \$1,000 which will give residents of Washington Square some assurance of safety in their homes and aid in the capture and conviction of the thieves.

The Bourgeois des Etats-Unis is responsible for a statement that the police here have learned that Boullat has a criminal record in France and that the Paris police have been asked to aid in hunting him down here.

Fourth Deputy Commissioner John J. Cray, in announcing a new law for the Legislature, increased the fee for a pistol permit from \$1 to \$1.50, disclosed that 25,000 pistol permits have been issued to citizens since January 1, and that the number of applications is increasing rapidly. Of the permits issued since the start of the year between 10,000 and 12,000 have been to bankers, brokers and other Wall Street men and their employees, who thus took cognizance of the danger of hold-ups "below the dead line."

A movement toward a thorough investigation by civic and business organizations of the cause and extent of crimes against life and property in New York City under Commissioner Enright's administration has been put on foot by the Washington Square Association as a direct result of the Shattuck robbery. The association is to co-operate with other organizations in the inquiry.

There was a meeting of members of the association last night at the home of G. T. Kirby at No. 7 East Ninth Street. Those present were members of a special committee and included Mr. Shattuck, who was President of the association for seven years; Robert W. de Forest, John L. Wilkie, Clarkson Cowl, former Sheriff David H. Knott, the Rev. Howard DuBois, J. Herbert Johnston, John Farr, Arnold Richards and Ernest Collier, all residents and property owners in the Washington Square district.

The association's recommendations, as yet a constructive programme for improvement in improving conditions, are being discussed at the meeting Friday.

WOMEN PROPOSE HYLAN AS MODEL FOR REAL "CIVIC VIRTUE" STATUE

(Continued From First Page.)

indicated that he will be guided by the advice of Commissioner Gallatin, who favors the MacMonnies group.

Mrs. Hyman and her daughter, Virginia Hyman Sinnott and Miss Frances Rokus, the Mayor's assistant secretary, occupying places of honor in the Board of Estimate hearing, the Mayor opened the second hearing on the statue imbroglio by listening to letters from the clergy, the women and art organizations—nine in all— lambasting the Hyman Administration for interfering with a work of art.

There was a serious row between Mayor Hyman and First Deputy Comptroller Henry Smith when the Mayor charged that Smith, who was a Park Commissioner under Mayor McClellan when "Civic Virtue" was ordered, was counsel for MacMonnies.

"I don't suppose it is generally known that Mr. Smith has been counsel for MacMonnies who executed 'Civic Virtue,'" said the Mayor during a controversy between Mr. Smith and Alex. Cummings, President of the University Forum of America. Mr. Smith faced the Mayor when he heard the accusation.

"Why, Mr. Mayor," he said in a tense voice, "I am surprised and grieved to hear you make such a statement. You know that I have never been nor am I at the present time counsel for Mr. MacMonnies. I am merely a friend and I am proud to be that."

"We'll go right along," interrupted the Mayor as Mr. Smith was about to proceed.

"You won't go right along," snapped Smith, bending toward the Mayor, who sat within a few feet of him.

Mrs. Hyman and her daughter watched intently. Mr. Smith, who is six feet three and weighs about 250 pounds, saw the Mayor's wife and daughter and sank back resignedly into his seat.

Lillian Sire, President of the Women's National Democratic Club, bitterly attacked "Civic Virtue." She said she had visited hospitals for the insane and studied various types of hallucinations. One insane man imagined he was Adam and strutted back and forth bowing to the plaudits of imaginary women. The concept of Civic Virtue, she said, was patently a delusion in that it represented a pure type of manhood with so-called impure half women, half fish crawling and cringing at his feet.

"The idea that the manly form typifies civic virtue is far beyond me," said Mrs. Sire. "They tell us that the women who are created in the image of God are half women, half fish. Admitting that the lower extremities are fishlike, why should a man kick a poor harmless fish? First the men put us on a pedestal and tell us we are all that is virtuous and lovely. Then they tell us we are half woman, half fish out of us to typify all that is evil. What man ever more inconsistent?"

"No city, State or Nation is better than the morals of its women. What kind of an example are we to present in a public park if we see the silhouette of Civic Virtue when it was set up in City Hall Park about a year or so ago?" He replied that he had not seen it. It was at this juncture that Mayor Hyman and Mr. Smith clashed, the Mayor going to the defense of Mr. Cummings.

Deputy Comptroller Smith asked Mr. Cummings if he had seen the silhouette of Civic Virtue when it was set up in City Hall Park about a year or so ago. He replied that he had not seen it. It was at this juncture that Mayor Hyman and Mr. Smith clashed, the Mayor going to the defense of Mr. Cummings.

Park Commissioner Gallatin caused consternation among the women when he announced that the statue, the ladies are "slightly off the track."

"Those sirens at the feet of Civic Virtue are no more women than I am," declared Mr. Gallatin.

The women giggled and then men guffawed. Encouraged by this mixed demonstration Mr. Gallatin continued.

"Coming down to the office this morning I passed a bill board on which the devil himself was represented as a man. Why the devil is always a man, yet I do not hear the men objecting. They're used to it. It is contended that the women are held up as temptresses of men. If a woman who tempts a man to do good should be complimented, I'm in favor of putting up the MacMonnies statue and he had to typify Civic Virtue as masculine, which it usually has been down through the ages, even in Rome once no famous for her matrons, and, of course, temptation has to be figured as, at least, partially female. We hardly think that a mere fish would jeopardize youth—or any monster of animal form."

At the close of the hearing, the Mayor opened the second hearing on the statue imbroglio by listening to letters from the clergy, the women and art organizations—nine in all— lambasting the Hyman Administration for interfering with a work of art.

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Lost—Gold watch in Central Park. Reward—\$100.00. Found—Gold watch in Central Park. Reward—\$100.00. Found—Gold watch in Central Park. Reward—\$100.00.

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HOPES CITY WILL BE ENRICHED BY ARTISTIC WORK.

The Rev. Ernest M. Sires, rector of Saint Thomas's Church, said, in part, in a letter:

"When the Municipal Art Commission was established by law all thoughtful citizens rejoiced in the hope that genuine works of art would more and more adorn our great city. It is difficult to believe that the law having been passed, we do not now propose to submit to it. Many good citizens are disturbed at the widespread disposition to evade the law, and it is equally difficult to conceive how the theme could have been treated with a greater degree of moral and artistic purity."

A letter from the Women's Club of Albany opposed the MacMonnies "Civic Virtue" group, claiming that it represented medieval ideas.

Charles M. Barlett, a lawyer of No. 170 Broadway, said it was unfair to the masses, who have not had the opportunity to obtain an artistic education to expose a riddle like "Civic Virtue" to their daily gaze. She said there was some question as to whether or not the foot of the male figure rested on the neck of one of the prostrate female figures.

When the Mayor asked which was more appropriate for City Hall Park a statue like that of Nathan Hale or a group like "Civic Virtue" the Mayor's followers applauded.

Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin of No. 661 West 179th Street opposed the MacMonnies statue. So did Joseph Johnston, Commissioner of Public Works of Manhattan.

Alexander Cummings, president of the University Forum of America, said a statue of George Washington or some great public man would be more appropriate for City Hall Park. He did not question the artistic excellence of the MacMonnies statue, but he thought its proper setting should be a museum, where only the appreciative visit.

"You refer to those who have high ideals, I suppose," said the Mayor.

"Yes," replied Mr. Cummings. "Those who undertake to understand mythology and allegory and who have studied the works of the great masters."